

Marginal Column

IN April 1938, a young Moslem teacher of religion, Hassan el Banna, founded the Ikhwan al Muslimin in Isma'ila. The basic idea that both private and public life should be remodelled according to the teachings of Islam fell on fertile ground in the Egypt of the Thirties. There was growing dissatisfaction with the traditional parties and for the peasants (among whom no Egyptian party had ever got, or seemed to get, a firm foothold), the idea of reforms had considerable attraction. The strong xenophobic trend of the movement, far surpassing anything known up to that date in Egypt, was a major asset of the movement, and very much in line with the prevalent state of mind and the emotional exigencies of the hour.

THERE was an interesting parallel to the Ikhwan in Europe. In 1927, a young Rumanian politician, using the pseudonym "Codreanu," had organized the "Legion of the Archangel Michael" and its storm troop, the "Iron Guard." There, too, promises were given of an end to the misrule of professional politicians, to administrative corruption, to economic stagnation, as well as the promise of land reform. We were offered picturesque trappings in political campaigns, such as a strong belief in religion, virulent anti-Semitism and xenophobia and support for the monarchy—but not the king. In the subsequent history of the movement, we find many striking parallels. Attempts on the life of Rumanian politicians made by the Iron Guard—and the Brotherhood's bloody struggle between the "Guard" and the other authoritarian forces of the right, the murder of Codreanu—and of Hassan el Banna, and eventually the deposition of both King Farouk and his Rumanian cousin.

THE Brotherhood became respectable in the late Thirties, and received the backing of influential circles which up to that date had hesitated to support such a "fanatic" movement. The ex-Mufti of Jerusalem and Ali Maher stage-managed the entrance of the Ikhwan. Hassan el Banna revealed considerable political acumen, and took a very active part in political horse trading when released from prison in 1942, after having promised Mustafa Nahas, who would discontinue his pro-Axis activities. He supported Nahas against his foe, and later, Ismail Sidani against the Wafti, and then the Wafti against the party out of power. In 1947/8, the Brotherhood reached the summit of its influence when, according to Horwath Dunne, the historian of the Ikhwan, it had five million members. But he was a sympathizer of the movement, and one hundred to two hundred thousand would be a more realistic figure. In the general climate of discontent after the Palestinian campaign in the winter of 1948/9, the Ikhwan was generally welcomed. The Egyptian Government which charged el Banna with preparing a coup d'etat, proclaiming a republic and having himself elected Khalifa. A series of terrorist outrages ensued, several hundred Brotherhood leaders were arrested, and the commander of the Cairo police and his family were killed. The latter incident, in turn, led to Hassan el Banna's assassination early in 1949.

THE more recent history of the Brotherhood is still fresh in our memory and need not be recapitulated. Under Hassan el Banna's successor, the Ikhwan lost most of their original zest for social reforms, and became what synthetic religious fanaticism (el Hodeibi seems to be a less devout Moslem than his predecessor) and general xenophobia became their only policy and, indeed, their raison d'etre. The present situation recalls Mustafa Kemal's struggle against the Mulla in Turkey in the Twenties. But the chances for Gamal Abdul Nasser's success are not nearly so good. Historians have drawn attention to the fact that the inhibitive aspects of traditional Islam have always been less strong in Turkey (due to a democratic tradition which predated Islam) than in the Arab countries. The Turkish Mulla were weaker, less organized than the Brotherhood, while Kemal was supported by a far larger, more mature and more responsible middle class. Gamal Abdul Nasser and his friends probably do not lack the desire to do something for their country.

BUT aggressiveness, megalomania, lack of a sense of realism and above all absence of firm mass support have doomed their attempts for Egyptian Islamism or Peronismo. The Moslem Brotherhood was only one of the outward symptoms of the general malaise of Egyptian society in our century of destructive forces and trends which sometimes conflict, sometimes cancel each other, but cannot rejuvenate or reform a society. Jerusalem, October 31.

The Most Widely Spread Disease in the World
is almost certainly Rheumatism. The number of people forced to be absent from their jobs due to the effects of this illness is greater than the number of sufferers from T.B.
The one means of protection against rheumatism that has proven itself above all others is Tegal—the product of Swiss research. Tegal is also universally known as the best medicine in the treatment of influenza, cold, grippe, sciatica. More than 1,000 doctors over the excellent work of Tegal.
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Adenauer Calls For East-West Pact Of Non-Aggression

WASHINGTON, Saturday.—West German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, called for an East-West non-aggression treaty last night as the culmination of a four-point programme to bring unity to Germany and security to the free world.

Dr. Adenauer was speaking on the eve of his return for Europe after his talks with President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles. He cut short his American tour to attend the funeral of the Speaker of the West German Upper House, Dr. Hermann Ehlers, who died yesterday.

According to U.P., Dr. Adenauer was to have a private meeting with Dr. Nahum Goldmann today.

In a speech here, Dr. Adenauer declared that the peoples of the West, as a regional group, should jointly enter into a relationship, to be settled by treaty, with the Soviet bloc, a relationship which would offer all those participating security against aggression.

At the conclusion of a speech in which he denounced the East German elections of October 15, he said that the West must first secure their freedom and their peace by combining their common defence.

They must create sound and stable economic conditions within the free world and guarantee human freedom and social security to everyone.

They should prepare for the future by giving their forms of association a purely defensive character, showing them all the elements requisite for a system of collective security.

A report from Berlin means that the German Government has been recalled for talks with the Premier, Mr. Grotewohl.

Eisenhower Presses Paris Ratification
WASHINGTON, Saturday (U.P.).—President Eisenhower announced last night that the Paris and Manila treaties on European and Far Eastern security respectively, would be submitted to a special session of the Senate for approval next month.

The announcement came as a surprise, as no early Senate action on the Paris accord to rearm Western Germany and to accord her sovereignty had been expected. The general belief was that the U.S. would await the prior ratification by the European partners, to avoid a repetition of the European Defence Community debacle.



Mr. Orenstein (center) being welcomed at Lydda Airport on Friday. Leading him through the crowd is his brother.

ORENSTEIN SAFELY HOME

JERUSALEM Post Staff
HAIFA, Saturday.—Tired and not quite adjusted to the sudden turn of his fate, Shimon Orenstein, who 72 hours ago was still in a Czech prison, arrived at Lydda Airport yesterday afternoon and drove directly to his home at Sakhia adjacent to Kiryat Bialik.

With him in the car were his wife and two boys who hardly realized what had brought their father back to them three years after they had last seen him. Orenstein himself had not slept since 11 o'clock last Wednesday night when he was suddenly called from his cell to the office of his "institute of correction."

He did not want to comment on the Sianky case. From a Jewish point of view Sianky was not worth talking about, he said. He had not met Nersisai Oren and did not know about the charges of his release. Oren said his call.

Prison Tolerable
Prison conditions had been tolerable, he said. Every prisoner worked—had been a building worker. Because of a bile complaint, the doctor had ordered him to go on a diet, which included a litre of milk a day. Prisoners were not mistreated. He had been a prisoner for 72 hours. He had been a prisoner for 72 hours. He had been a prisoner for 72 hours.

He said he was arrested at the frontier, 34 months ago just as he was about to leave for Czechoslovakia, but he was released when asked about the reasons. He was interrogated, kept in jail and isolation. The charges against him were political and economic offences were attributed to him, he said.

Shoe-Leather Chain
The candidates should ask their ten persons to walk to the homes of ten others and spread the facts of the campaign through the shoe-leather chain.

Before starting a 1,400-mile whirlwind tour of Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky, Mr. Eisenhower said that he was trying to dispel what he termed "this puny vote apathy," but he told a Wilmington, N.C., audience that he had encountered "enthusiasm, belief and confidence" that the Republicans would retain control of Congress.

Yesterday, two Democratic leaders criticized the President himself—something they have so far been reluctant to do because of his personal popularity. Mr. Mitchell said that Mr. Eisenhower, in his airport speeches, had joined in the Red smear.

Persian Oil Flows Freely Again; Six Officers Executed

TEHRAN, Saturday.—Iran's vast oil supply began an unimpeded flow today for the first time in three-and-a-half years, following the Shah's ratification of the agreement with the International Oil Consortium.

Also this morning, six Army officers were executed after being found guilty of espionage with the secret trait.

Yesterday, the Army Appeals Court upheld death sentences passed on 12 officers, the second batch of conspirators condemned following a purge of Tudeh (pro-Communist) Party members in the forces. Ten of the first group of 12 were executed last week.

Fatemi May Appeal
The Army Appeals Court yesterday upheld the death sentence imposed on Hussein Fatemi, the former Foreign Minister, but the Shah also gave him leave to appeal to the Civil Supreme Court.

It was Fatemi who was largely responsible for breaking the agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the nationalization of the oil industry in April 1951.

Since then, only small quantities of oil have left Abadan, going mainly by Japan and Italy under strong protest and legal claims by AIOC. Yesterday, however, the Shah signed the agreement recently concluded with the consortium, which consists of five American oil companies, totaling holding 40 per cent of the shares, AIOC, 40 per cent, Royal Dutch/Shell, 10 per cent, and the Compagnie Francaise de Petrole, 10 per cent.

Today, two tankers, each carrying 10,000 tons of oil, left Abadan for the Persian Gulf, escorted by the Iranian Navy.

1 Killed, 25 Hurt In Moroccan Terror
CASABLANCA, Saturday (Reuters).—A Moroccan notary was shot dead in the new Arab quarter here today, and three others were injured in a bomb attack which exploded in the market square yesterday. Twenty others were injured in the explosion.

At Rabat, three persons were seriously injured when a bomb was thrown at a rally. Two others were slightly hurt.

Gov't Pay To Take Longer This Month
The salaries of Government employees for the month of October will probably be paid as usual from the beginning of November, a Ministry of Finance spokesman said last night.

In denying reports that they would be paid only in the middle of the month, he said it was possible that, due to the decision to make disbursements only in accordance with income received, payments of salaries for the 13th or 14th would this month in some cases extend a few days beyond that date.

Nasser Outlaws 'Brothers'; Chief Caught, 1,000 Held

U.N. Council Meets Wed. on Bat Galim

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (U.P.).—The U.N. Security Council today called a meeting for Wednesday to discuss Israel's complaint against Egypt on Suez Canal issues. The primary issue for debate is the Egyptian seizure last month of the Israeli vessel Bat Galim.

The meeting was called by the Council's President William Borah of Denmark, who yields the Presidency on Monday to the French delegate, M. Henri Hoppenot.

United Nations delegates did not overlook the timing of the meeting for the day after the U.S. congressional elections. The issue of U.S. aid to Arab states has become a major electoral campaign question in many American cities.

The meeting was called upon the demand of Israel after the U.N. Truce Supervision Chief, Maj. Gen. Edmond Burns, had reported that the Egyptian MAC had been unable to agree on procedure for examining the Bat Galim case.

The Council on October 14 had voted to defer any consideration of the case until the MAC had investigated and made a report. Gen. Burns reported that Egypt opposed any urgent consideration of the Bat Galim case and insisted that the Egyptian attitude would block any consideration of the case for months.

3 Egyptians Killed In Raid on Beduin
Three Egyptian Beduin nomads were killed when a band from Sinai, 50 or 60 strong, attacked an Israeli settlement in the Negev, 40 kilometers west of Beersheba in the Negev about 10:30 on Friday night.

Two men and a woman from the settlement were severely wounded. The band were taken to the Hadassah Hospital in Beersheba, while two of the attackers were killed and the body of a third was found yesterday some distance away from the point of the attack. Another, who was wounded during the exchange of fire, was captured.

The marauders succeeded in stealing 40 camels and 40 sheep—all the tribal property, valued over IL30,000. An Israeli security patrol in the area was called out to help engage the band after the clash had developed into a pitched battle, during which the attackers threw hand grenades.

Israeli Army officers, including the O.C. Southern Command, Col. Moshe Shalev, and his staff, visited the scene of the attack at noon yesterday, and tracks were followed leading to the Rafa area in the southern Gaza Strip.

An emergency session of the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission was requested by Israel yesterday afternoon to discuss the attack.

Arab Council Awaits Appropriate Time

CAIRO, Saturday.—The Egyptian authorities, as dawn today, arrested Sheikh Hassan el Hodeibi, Supreme Guide of the Moslem Brotherhood, and outlawed the movement in a drastic move following last Tuesday's attempted assassination of Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser.

During the day the police sealed off the Brotherhood's Cairo headquarters and 200 provincial branches, confiscated its property and funds and arrested more than 1,000 members.

Hodeibi had been hiding during the past few months while he conducted an underground campaign against the Nasser regime. Police sources stated that he was likely to be tried as an instigator of the plot against Nasser.

The Minister of Interior, Zakaria Mohi, said that the police had picked up Hodeibi in Alexandria, the scene of the assassination attempt.

Jihad Alleged
The arrest was made known last night as Colonel Nasser was telling a mass meeting in Liberation Square here: "I prefer a bloody revolution to a lame revolution, meaning one favoured bloodshed in a struggle with the Brotherhood if such were necessary to save his regime."

He charged that Hodeibi had proclaimed a holy war against the regime.

Cairo newspapers claimed that the Brotherhood had planned to embark on a campaign of terrorism against implementation of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement.

This is the second time that the Brotherhood has been outlawed by the present regime. The first was last January, and the ban lasted for six months.

The alleged assassin of the Premier, Mahmoud Abdel Latif, was quoted by the police as having confessed that he was ordered to kill the Premier by a secret cell of the Brotherhood which had been training him as an assassin for months. He allegedly intended to kill the Premier in Cairo on Wednesday but could not get close enough to him.

Doubts on Nagib
A Government spokesman here denied today that President Nagib was in any way involved in the Nasser regime over certain policy matters and that his resignation was imminent.

Revolt Better Bloody Than Lame

Asked to comment on reports to this effect which have been circulating in diplomatic circles, the spokesman declared: "I know nothing about any resignation."

The reports suggested that General Nagib was opposed to certain aspects of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement and had expressed his views frankly to the Government.

US Diplomat to Quit USSR; UK Sacks Two
MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuters).—The U.S. Embassy asked the Soviet Foreign Ministry last night for exit visas for the Second Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Karl Somerlat, and his wife, who was involved in a face-slapping incident some days ago.

Russia had demanded Mr. Somerlat's recall for allegedly striking two Russians.

It was announced here meanwhile that the Soviet Union had dropped charges against two junior employees of the British Embassy who were involved in a street brawl last July, and has allowed them to return to Britain.

Tour Calls at French Foreign Ministry
PARIS, Saturday (INA).—The Israeli Ambassador to France, Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, on Thursday gave his first call at the Quai d'Orsay, since his return from consultations in Jerusalem.

The Israeli Embassy here has announced that the commercial negotiations between Israel and France scheduled to start this week have been postponed until the beginning of next week.

Lord Jowitt Arrives
LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday.—Lord Jowitt, Leader of the Labour Opposition in the House of Lords, arrived here last night by Cyprus Airways. He is to speak at the Yed Weizmann Assembly at Rehovot in Tuesday.

On the same plane was Mr. Luis O. Alvarado, Assistant Director-General of the International Labour Organization. Mr. Alvarado, of Peru, will attend the conference of the International Social Security Association.

PM GETS WITKON REPORT
The Committee set up by the Prime Minister to investigate the activities of the income tax authorities in connection with the suicide of Israel Sinai, and headed by Supreme Court Justice Alfred Witkon, has submitted its report to the Prime Minister, The Jerusalem Post learns.

51 DIE IN U.S. PLANE
NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuters).—A U.S. "Skytrain" aircraft which had been missing since Sunday with 51 persons on board was found today on a rocky, snow-covered mountain slope north of Denver. The plane, which carried U.S. service personnel on leave, was completely destroyed and there were no survivors.

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AT THE MICROPHONE: ERMA ATOM
BAND: WALTER WEINCHENK
Every afternoon light music
Evening entertainment and dance music

THE JERUSALEM POST

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ON Friday night a band of thirty armed marauders from across the border attacked a Beduin camp in the Southern Negev. Egyptian and yesterday an Israeli motorized patrol was shot at from Egyptian positions across the border.

These incidents add to the heavy toll of Egyptian aggression which has mounted alarmingly in the past two months. There was the blowing up of a bridge on the Eilat-Ein Netanim road on September 2, an attack on an Israeli Beduin camp near Zuhra two days later, when a man was killed and two wounded and their flock driven off; the murder of an Israeli tractor driver near Ramat Hashmona the next day and a further dynamiting of the pipe line near Nir-Am on September 7. Among other raids were the killings of Israeli citizens near Migdal Ashkelon on September 26, the theft of 20 camels of the el Assad Beduin tribe, and all but the latest, on October 25, further damage to the Israel pipe line near Nir-Am.

These repeated acts, and the latest armed raid on the Beduin camp of Friday night, have been carried out despite strong condemnation by the Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission of similar outrages. The persistence of Egypt in these acts of aggression and her complete disregard of the exhortations of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization authorities here have created a dangerous situation. Add to this the attempt to reduce the working of the Mixed Armistice Commission to ridicule by the filibuster in connection with the Israel protest over the Bat Galim incident, and one begins to wonder what the next steps must be in order to prevent the situation from drifting into chaos.

In connection with the latest manifestation of Egyptian arrogance the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization took the perfectly correct and justifiable course of stopping the sorry farce before it went too far by referring the matter to the Security Council. It will be recalled that General Burns acted with dispatch over Israel's reprisal raid at Beit Likya on the night of September 1-2, by reporting that body on September 7. His report on this incident was not published until some days later so that it may be quite possible that he contemplates similar action in connection with Egypt's latest series of planned and deliberate aggressions. Certainly the position cannot be allowed to deteriorate very much longer and Israel lives and property cannot be expected to be made pawns in the search by Colonel Nasser and his junta for diversion in the difficulties in which they find themselves plunged at the present time. (One can only state in parenthesis that if they had sought positive social reforms with one half the zeal they devoted to bellicose utterances and border diversions they might today have found their government in a much more stable position than it is.)

It needs only to be recalled that on October 4, the Israel Government, in a special statement, called attention to the worsening of the position along the borders and issued the following stern reminder: "Israel's population has been sorely tried by these incessant acts of aggression. The anger of the border settlers, and their will to defend themselves demand that an end be put one way or another to the perpetual threat to their lives and property."

The Bat Galim complaint is to be dealt with by the Security Council later this week. It would be well if the latest border aggressions might, by that time, also be before that body at the instance of the Chief of Staff. Certain it is, that Egypt, together with the other Arab States, has long derived comfort in its wrong-headed ways from the ineffectiveness of the West at the Security Council and their unreciprocal friendship outside it. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail to offset the mounting threat to the peace of the area that has been built up by the present ill-advised policies.

New Ambassadors Arriving This Week

The new Ambassadors from Great Britain and the United States of America are expected to arrive in Israel this week, and will present their credentials to the President in Jerusalem.

Edward B. Lawson

THE new U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, comes to Israel from Reykjavik, Iceland. While U.S. Minister there, he was given the additional post of chief of the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration in Reykjavik. He acquired himself with distinction in both jobs and is especially remembered for the part he played in bringing to a successful conclusion the negotiations for military aid to the Government of Iceland.

The 50-year-old Ambassador, an unassuming and straightforward person, is eagerly anticipating his arrival in Israel. It is true that the new assignment has the greatest potentialities of his career. But the Ambassador sees Israel not as a stepping stone in his career but as a vital world crossroads at a crucial point in history. He views American-Israeli relations as a paramount importance to the United Nations and the free world as well as to the United States and Israel. To hear him talk of his new assignment is to know that he has dedicated himself to the task of executing his duties creatively and successfully.

Mr. Lawson was born in the town of Newport in the southern State of Tennessee. He served overseas with the U.S. Army during World War I. He graduated from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. in 1925, then served as Assistant Trade Commissioner (1927-1930) and Trade Commissioner (1930-1933) at Johannesburg. From 1933 to 1937 he held the same post in London. He was appointed Commercial Attaché to Prague, in 1937, and in the

following year served as a U.S. delegate to the 24th session of the International Institute of Statistics in Prague.

Mr. Lawson's first assignment for the State Department was in 1940 when he went to Managua, Nicaragua, as commercial attaché. While in Nicaragua, Mr. Lawson was singled out for a distinction enjoyed by few U.S. foreign service officers. The University of Leon, one of the oldest in Latin America, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. From Managua, Mr. Lawson in 1944 went to Ankara for five years as Counselor of Embassy for economic affairs.

A pioneer in Point Four operations in the Near East, Lawson worked on studies involving the economic potentialities of Turkey. In 1944, his plane stopped at Lofos for about an hour. This was his only visit here.



MR. LAWSON

John W. Nicholls

HIS Excellency Mr. John W. Nicholls, C.M.G., O.B.E., who is arriving today to take up his appointment as H.M. Ambassador to Israel, is in his middle forties and looks forward to his appointment in Israel, which he has not visited before; his previous foreign service has been in Greece, Portugal, Austria and Russia.

Born on October 4, 1908, the new Ambassador was educated at Malvern and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he read foreign languages. He entered the Foreign Office in 1932. His first overseas posting was to Athens, where, as a young Third Secretary, he served during the eventful period of the Venizelos revolution, the restoration of the King, and the Metaxas coup.

During the years that followed Mr. Nicholls' return to England and to the Foreign Office he began to specialize in economic matters. At the then comparatively new Economic Department of the Foreign Office, he helped to draw up the plan for the establishment of a Ministry of Economic Warfare in the event of war. The day before the Second World War broke out he moved into Berkeley Square, and played an important part in establishing the Ministry. It was, he says, quite exciting to see the prepared plans swing smoothly into operation.

Appointed Commercial Counselor and Economic Adviser at the British Embassy in Lisbon in 1943, Mr. Nicholls was there during the time of the great wolfram campaign (tungsten ore) when the Nazis were desperately trying to obtain supplies of wolfram for their steel production, and the Allied powers were no

less strenuously working to prevent them.

Before the end of the war, Mr. Nicholls was recalled to London to join the British element in the Allied Control Commission for Austria. While the Eighth Army was still fighting its way up to Italy, he and attached to the Headquarters as a member of the staff of the Deputy Commissioner on the Austrian Control Commission. More plans were being worked out in advance, and after the end of the Italian campaign Mr. Nicholls went into Austria as political adviser to the Fifth Corps, under the command of General Keightley (now Sir Charles Keightley, Commander in Chief of the British Middle East Force), pending the establishment of the Commission in Vienna.

Later on, Mr. Nicholls, as head of the political division of the British element in the Control Commission, was in advance, and other Allied powers and was mainly responsible for negotiating the new control agreement, still in force, which gave wider powers to the Austrian Government.

Mr. Nicholls returned to the Foreign Office in 1948, and working in its German Section, dealing principally with matters concerning trade and industry. Three years later, he was appointed Minister in the U.K. Embassy in Moscow. There he stayed for the greater part of two years, acting several times as Chargé d'Affaires, and acquiring a good knowledge of Communist ideology and practice. During that time, he made many good friends in the Soviet Legation, and is looking forward to meeting them again in Israel.

One of Mr. Lawson's earliest and most memorable impressions of Zionism was obtained when he and his wife were invited to a dinner at Pretoria, South Africa, in 1929 or 1930. It was tendered by the U.S. Legation. At the dinner the Lawsons met Dr. Chaim Weizmann who came with Gen. Jan Christies Smuts and told of the Zionist dream. Reflecting on the impression Dr. Weizmann then made on him, Mr. Lawson observes that fate works in strange ways. At that time a junior officer on his first assignment, he never imagined that he would later become U.S. Ambassador to Israel.

Mrs. Lawson, the Ambassador's wife, shares his enthusiasm regarding Israel and is looking forward particularly to exploring the cultural aspects about which she has read. She is a prolific reader of books, he said, and he encourages her to read books that he reads. He is an avid book collector, his special interest being in the field of the historical novel and biography.

The Lawsons are known as good hosts and enjoy entertaining. The Ambassador is a keen fisherman and music-lover.



MR. NICHOLLS

Mr. Nicholls returned to the Foreign Office in 1951 to be an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, in charge of the information and cultural departments. In that capacity he had further contacts with this country when he visited Britain at the invitation of his Government.

It was during his service in Greece that Mr. Nicholls met and married his wife, Dominié Vlasov, a British subject of Greek descent. They have two daughters and a baby son. The elder daughter, 15-year-old Julia, and the baby, will accompany their parents to Israel; Caroline, the second daughter, is still a schoolgirl and will stay in England, visiting here for holidays.

Mr. Nicholls is a great reader, and a lover of music. He has kept up his interest in languages and speaks French and German, and modern Greek. He has tried his hand at writing light entertainments, and in Moscow he and his wife wrote and staged a third act comedy, "The Greek Play," which was produced in the U.K. Embassy in Moscow.

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At a reception given by the Israel Embassy in Hanoon to a delegation from the International Union of Socialist Youth are (from left to right) Mr. Wilson, former Minister of Interior in Indonesia and now Secretary-General of the Asian Socialist Conference; the Israeli Minister Mr. David Ben-Gurion; Mr. de Houtter, member of the delegation from Holland; U. Kish, Haganah Kibbutz, International Secretary of the All-British Students' Union; and an unidentified delegate.

Support for Dependent Peoples

THE Socialist International and its affiliates joined the Asian Socialist Conference in world-wide observation of Dependent Peoples' Freedom Day yesterday. The demonstrations were concerned with the interest of all dependent peoples and urged the speedy realization of full independence for all nations.

In a message to the working people of Israel the "Socialist Labour Party (Mapai)" called for a demonstration of sympathy and support for the struggles of enslaved peoples and joined with them in their aspirations for a world freed from violence and wars and from national oppression and exploitation.

"The fight for the independence of all nations," the message goes on, should "be so directed as to become a constructive and positive factor in international life. It should not lead to the growth of reactionary nationalism, nor of chauvinistic inclinations, nor should it seek for conquests, threaten the independence of others, violate frontiers or live in enmity with neighbours."

"On this day the Jewish Labour Party of Israel sends greetings to all the liberation movements in the world, as well as to those nations which have emancipated themselves in the last few years, and which are now building their own future with their own hands and by continuing their social liberation are fashioning new societies based on justice, equality and freedom."

Readers' Letters

YC JTH FARM

Sir, — With reference to the Leader in today's Jerusalem Post entitled "Gadna Rally," may we draw your attention to the fact that there exists in Afula a Gadna training farm which is run in conjunction with Wisio and which is in fact known as the Wisio-Gadna Training Farm?

Founded in July 1952, the school comprises 1,000 dunams of land and provides schooling and agricultural instruction for 150 boys and girls from 12 to 18. In a one to two-year training course the pupils receive thorough grounding in all branches of agricultural work.

Yours, etc.
World Wide Publicity Department
Tel Aviv, October 12.

POINTS FROM LETTERS
BOOKS. — Why is it impossible to get really important scientific books from Germany through the Shilumim Corporation? Seven months ago I was told by my bookseller that they could accept orders from private people for special books; they still do not know when or if they will receive the books.
P. NERO

Abroad
DAVID Diamond, the well-known symphonic composer, has been commissioned to write an orchestral work to celebrate the 200th anniversary of Jewish settlement in the United States. The work will have its world premiere in Washington, D.C. next month.

In New York, the Juilliard Quartet will shortly perform the Concerto for string quartet by Odedius Partee. Robert Starer's "Cantatas" for two voices and violin, piano, and E. W. Sternberg's String Quartet with mezzo-soprano solo were chosen by the Italian Society for Contemporary Music for its current season.

Anyone Knowing the Whereabouts of Robbi Solomon Friedman, friend of the late Sidney Miller from Montreal, is asked to contact the author, who is the Inheritance Estate Section, Foreign Currency Branch of the Ministry of Finance, Jerusalem.

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Friday's Press

Little Choice in Orientation

THE debate on the orientation of Israel's foreign policy is continued in Friday's press. Mr. J. Gruenbaum, writing in "Al Hahishmar" (Mapam) says that Israel need have no fear of being "Stalinized" by Russia should she wish to join the Soviet camp. Stalinist regimes were established in Eastern Europe but this is unlikely to happen here. The writer draws attention moreover, to the lesson to be learned from the fate of Poland, which adopted a pro-Western Orientation after World War I and this resulted in its partition between Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939. The Polish Communists came out for the East and as a result they were later given Siberia and the Baltic coast from Danzig to Stettin. "Ha'ooma" (Non-Party weekly) ridicules the idea of "orientation" toward any country other than the U.S. or the USSR. As for the Soviet Union it wants to appease the Arabs no less than the U.S. Department of State, but in Russia there is no bloc of pro-Jewish opinion to act as a counterbalance. Soviet policy, moreover, adheres to the original U.N. decision of November 1947 — on the basis of which the Arab governments too are willing to make peace. The weekly says that Israel policy in the U.S. should not disregard Western defence "as in the Middle East, but find a solution for our problem within the framework of these policies."

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) publishes the speech made by Dr. Shoh on the occasion of the merger between his faction and Mapai. Dr. Shoh replies to the Mapam charge that Communist and Socialist parties have elsewhere united, but that he (Shoh) had to join the Communists and was not even given the pretence of an honourable reception. Dr. Shoh quotes the case of some Socialist splinter groups in Uttar Pradesh (one of the Indian provinces) which recently also joined the Communists, rather than pool their joint resources. He also reiterates his belief that history has vindicated the Israel Communist Party's policies. A correspondent in Davar (Histradrut) says, however, that Israel Communists do not apparently hold this view: when they wanted to rejoin the Histadrut in 1944 in an official letter to the Histadrut executive they wrote that they had been wrong for many years in their support for the Mufti, etc.).

Hopes Unfounded

Mr. Menahem Begin, writing in "Herut" says that hopes for a change in American policy following a Democratic victory may be as unfounded as Jewish hopes over a Labour victory in Britain in the past. He also criticizes the "New York Times" for its article on the trip to the U.S. on behalf of the Bond Drive in pointing out that some of the about leader's declarations in 1944 in New York, etc., could only provoke the ire of the Americans.

"Al Hahishmar" complains that applications for arms by Kibbutz Survival in the Negev have been held up by the police, while "Haboker" (General Zionist) writes that the refusal of Kibbutz Survival to let the police enter the settlement to catch infiltrators is a major scandal and asks whether those who were responsible will be punished. "Ha'aretz" (Non-Party) says that although its own columns have been very critical of the methods used by the income tax authorities, the impression now created that they are insatiable vampires is altogether wrong. Even with the most efficient system of collection there would be no reason to assume that the burden of taxes could be considerably reduced without cutting national services.

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